

New *Coccorchestes* Species from Papua New Guinea (Araneae: Attidae)

By

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Abstract. Descriptions and illustrations of three new species of *Coccorchestes* – *C. szentivanyi*, *C. verticillatus*, *C. quinquespinosus* spp. n. – from Papua New Guinea are given.

In the course of studying the *Coccorchestes* material from New Guinea further and yet undescribed species were discovered. The dorsal spination of the femoral segment in some of these was striking. Two species, as *C. szentivanyi* and *C. quinquespinosus* n. spp. have femora with spines. The latter species, where the dorsal surface of femore III bear 3.5 spines, is especially interesting. The descriptions of the new species can be given as follows.

Coccorchestes szentivanyi sp. n.

(Figs. 1 – 3)

Cephalothorax: length 2.4 mm, greatest width 1.75 mm; abdomen: length 1.75 mm, width 1.5 mm. Abdomen covered with a chitinous shield. Cephalothorax: upper portion eyes light yellowish-brown, slightly darker on sides. Abdomen light brown; with large X-shaped, ill-defined blackish marking in the middle-line. Legs light yellow, with no rings.

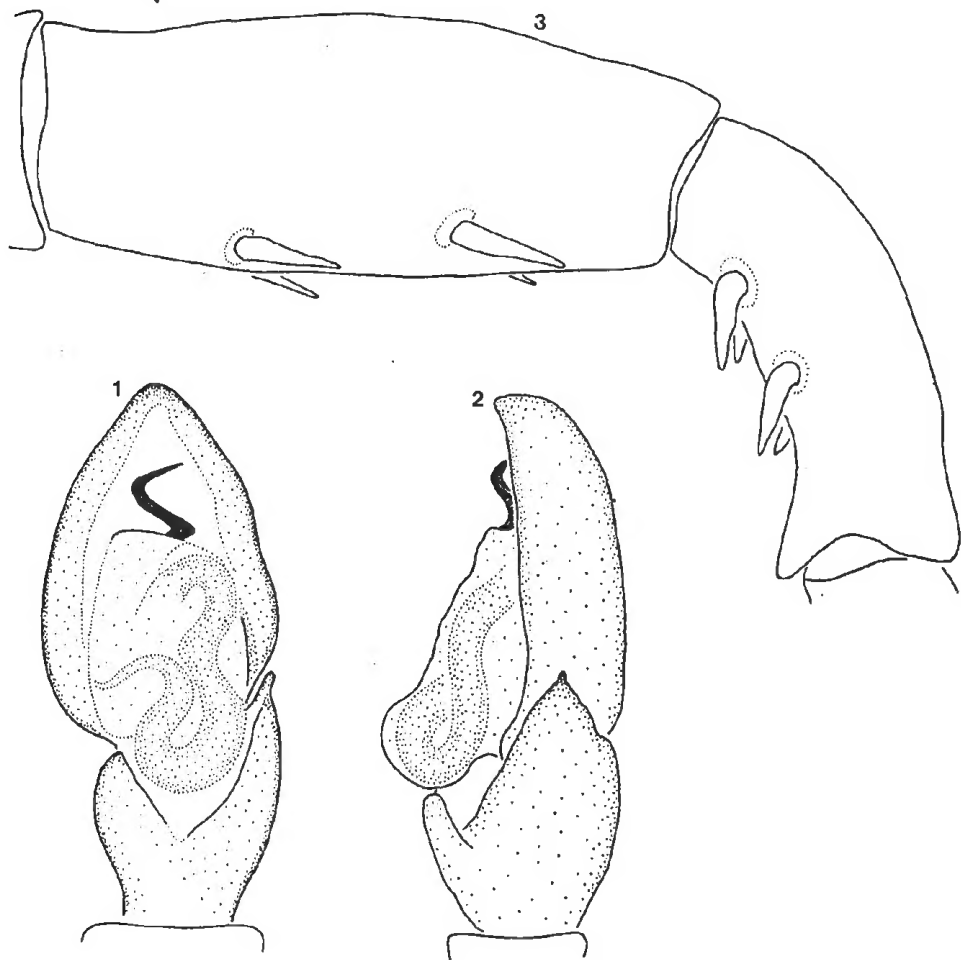
Palp: comparatively large and thick tibia with wide, triangular and pointed process on its outer margin and with V-shaped incision in ventral view, where basal portion of bulb stretches into it. Tibial apophysis short, pointed and triangular in dorsal view (Fig.). Stylus thin and with S-shaped twists.

Chaetotaxy of legs: femora I much thicker than the others, with 1 short, curved spine dorsally, at half length. Femora II thinner, similarly with 1 spine at half length. Femora III with 2 short dorsal spines, of which one is at half length, the other situated near tip. Femora IV with 2 spines, one near the base,

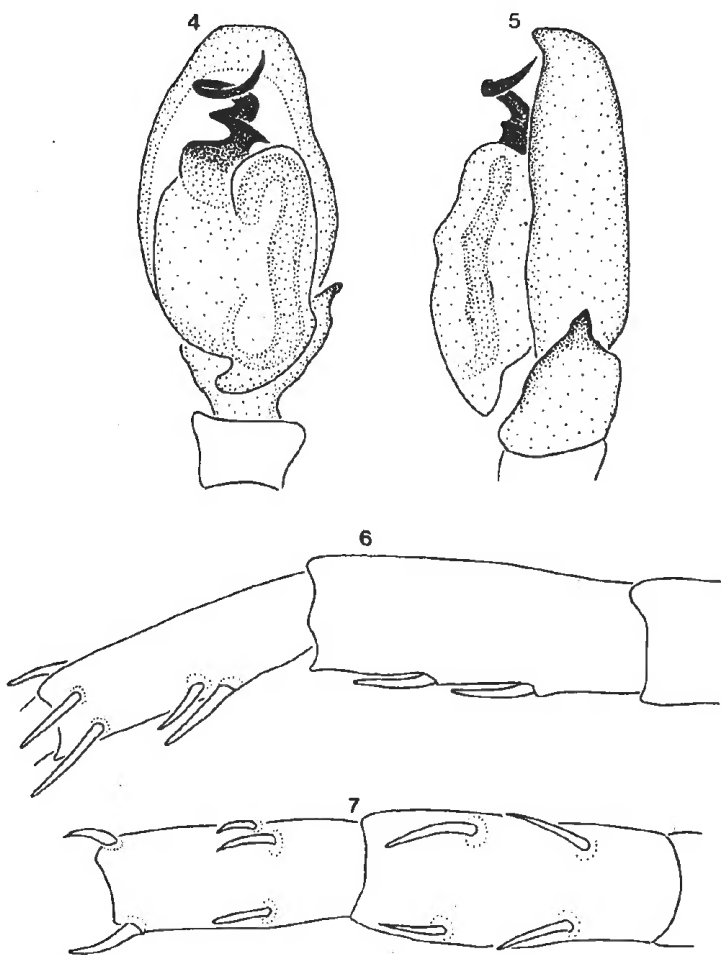
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the other at tip (on one side the dorsal femoral spine of leg IV only at base). Tibiae I with 2.2 ventral spines, metatarsus I with 2.2 spines ventrally; all spines thick, thorn-shaped and curved with tip pointed forward. Segments of legs I are much thicker than those of the other legs. Tibiae and metatarsi II with 2.2 spines ventrally, these less thick than in legs I. There are no spines at all on legs III and IV.

The distinguishing characters of the new species are: 1) Stylus moderately long and spring-like. 2) Tibial apophysis wide, triangular and pointed (this character separates the present species from all other ones known hitherto). 3) Legs I with thicker and larger segments than those of the other legs. 4) Tibiae I and metatarsi I with bulky, thorn-shaped hypertrophized spines 5) Femora with 1 or 2 spines dorsally



Figs. 1-3. *Coccorchestes szentivanyi* sp. n. 1: male left palpus, ventral side, 2: lateral side, 3: leg tibia + metatarsus, lateral side



Figs. 4–7. *Coccorchestes verticillatus* sp. n. 4: male, left palpus, ventral side, 5: lateral side, 6: leg 1, tibia + metatarsus, lateral side, 7: ventral side

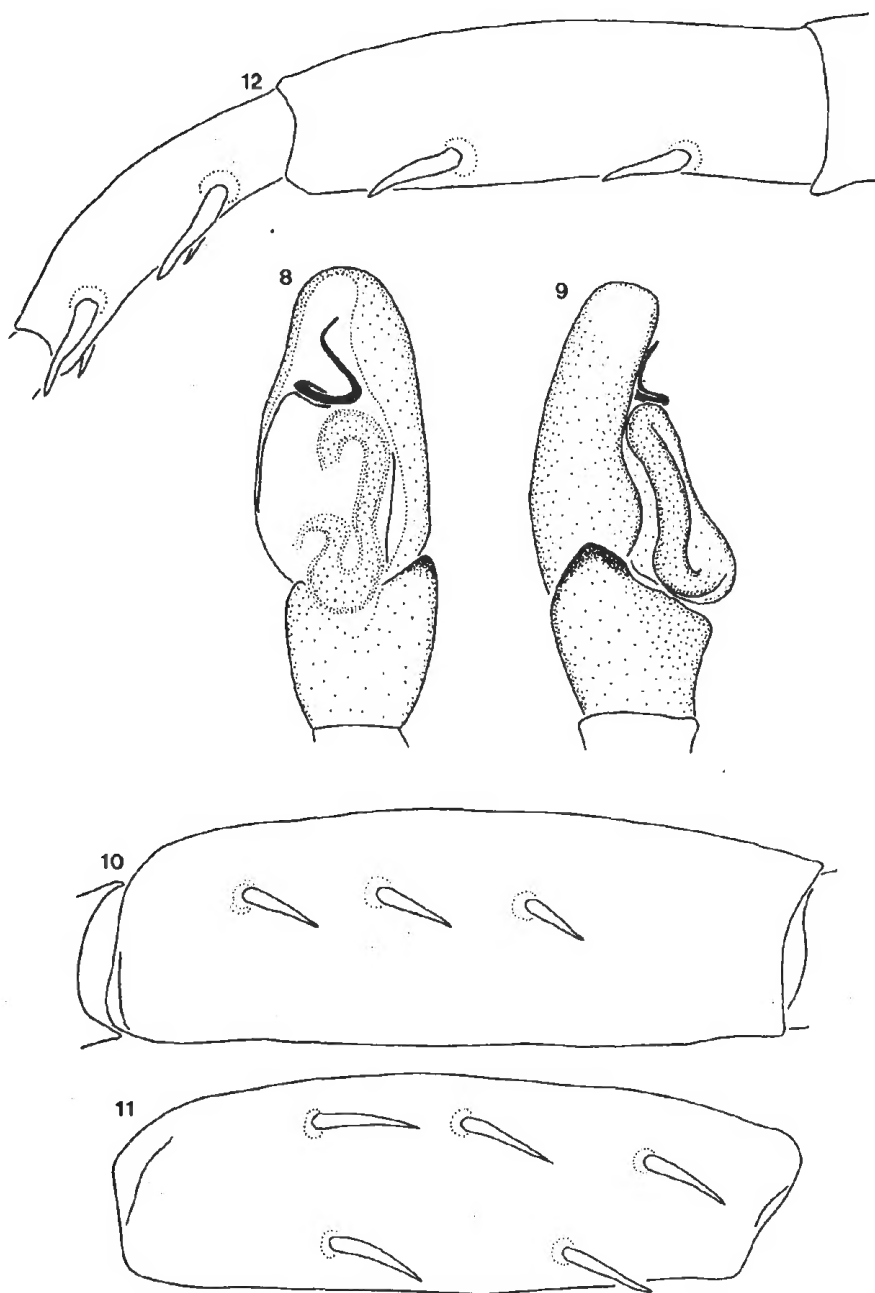
Holotype, male: New Guinea, Wau, at 1200–1400 m, 19. X. 1965. Leg.: J. SEDLACEK. 1 ♂ ad. Holotype in the Arachnological Collection of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

Dedicated to Dr. J. J. H. SZENT-IVÁNY, renowned entomologist and collector of the fauna of Papua New Guinea.

Coccorchestes verticillatus sp. n.

(Figs. 4–7)

Cephalothorax: length 1.75 mm, greatest width 1.4 mm; abdomen: length 1.5 mm, width 1.25 mm. Abdomen covered with a chitinous shield. Coloration of body brown, legs brownish-yellow without rings or dark spots.



Figs. 8–12. *Coccorchestes quinquespinosus* sp. n. 8: male, right palpus, ventral side, 9: lateral side, 10: left femur 1, dorsal side, 11: left femur 2, dorsal side, 12: tibia + metatarsus, lateral side

Palp: tibia short, with short and triangular, acutely pointed process on its outer edge and with basal bulb ventrally stretching out and covering part of it. Stylus with extremely wide, coiled basal portion and spring-like, twisted, narrow tip.

Chaetotaxy of legs: all femora without dorsal spines. Tibiae I with 2.2 ventral and 1 postero-lateral spines; metatarsi I with 2.2 ventral spines, with 1 spine postero-laterally at midway and 1 spine each, antero-laterally and postero-laterally, respectively, near its distal end. Tibiae and metatarsi II with the same spination as on legs I. Tibiae III without spines; metatarsi III with 2 spines ventrally and 1 spine postero-laterally. Tibiae IV without spines; metatarsi IV with 1 proximo-ventral and 3 distal-ventral spines.

The distinguishing characters of the new species, are: 1) Stylus with extremely wide and coil-shaped base and spring-like, narrow tip. 2) Palp with short, triangular and acutely pointed tibial apophysis. 3) Legs I not or slightly stronger than the others. 4) Metatarsi I and II with 4 spines in a distal verticil (by this feature it differs from all other species known hitherto). 5) Metatarsi III with 2.3, metatarsi IV with 1.2 spines. 6) Femora without dorsal spines.

H o l o t y p e, male: New Guinea, Daulo Pass, at 2500 m, Asaro-Chimbu District, 6. XII. 1955. Holotype in the Arachnological Collection of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

Coccorchestes quinquespinosus sp. n.

(Figs. 8-12)

Cephalothorax: length 1.8 mm, greatest width 1.6 mm; abdomen: length 1.5 mm, width 1.4 mm. Abdomen covered with a chitinous shield. Body dark reddish-brown on top. Tarsi and metatarsi of legs II and III yellow, metatarsi with dark ring on distal half; metatarsi I with dark distal end, tarsi I dark.

Palp: tibia rather large, almost as long as half length of tarsus, thick in lateral view. With short, wide and bluntly pointed process slightly emerging from its outer edge. Stylus slender, twisted and spring-like.

Chaetotaxy of legs: all femora with dorsal spines. Femora I with 3 (in formula 1.1.1), femora II with 5 (2.2.1), femora III with 5 (2.1.2), femora IV with 4 (1.1.2) spines. Even the femur of palp with 1 dorsal spine. Tibiae I with 2.2 ventral spines, here the posterior spines are much more slender than the anterior ones; metatarsi I with 2.2 spines; tibiae II with 2.2 ventral and 1 antero-distal spines; metatarsi II with 2.2 ventral and 1 antero-distal spines. Tibiae and metatarsi III and IV without spines.

The distinguishing characters of the new species are: 1) Stylus slender and spring-like. 2) Tibial process slightly emerging and bluntly pointed. 3) Legs I slightly stronger than the others, tibiae I with thicker antero-ventral spines than the postero-ventral ones. 4) Tibiae and metatarsi III and IV without spines. 5) Femora I-II-III-IV with 3-5-5-4 dorsal spines, respectively. In this diagnostic character it differs from all species known hitherto.

H o l o t y p e, male: New Guinea, W. Oriomo, 27. X. 1960. Leg.: L. GRESITT. Holotype in the Arachnological Collection of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.